

The type, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 380074, was collected by William J. Eyerdam at 1,000 meters altitude on the top of Mt. Rochelle (or Rochelois), south of Rochelois, Dept. du Sud, Haiti. It has 8 whorls and measures: Length 22.6 mm; diameter 5 mm; height of aperture 6.3 mm, width of aperture 4.9 mm.

Four other specimens, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 499244, come from the same lot.

Two bleached specimens and a few fragments, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 403023, of what appears to be this species were collected by Charles R. Orcutt on the estate of the Haitian American Sugar Company, just north of Port-au-Prince, where they were probably washed down from the mountains south-east of the city.

I dedicate this interesting species to Dr. Paul Bartsch, who through his cruises throughout the West Indies, and consequent systematic studies, has done much to elucidate the terrestrial malacological fauna of the Antillean region.

The only other West Indian *Nenia* is, as is well known, the Puerto Rican *Nenia tridens* Schweigger, the sole representative of the typical subgenus *Nenia*. This group is distinguished by its lack of a lunella, by the thickened peristome and by the peculiar sculpture and apical character; the embryonic shell, generally lost, is slender and set at an angle on the succeeding whorl. (fig. 7).

#### **Paranenia, n. subgen.**

Shell rather stout, with an entire blunt, rounded apex. Sculpture consisting of strong, oblique, broad, rounded, moderately distant ribs, crossed obliquely by fine growth lines. A lunella is present.

*Type*.—*Nenia perarata* von Martens.

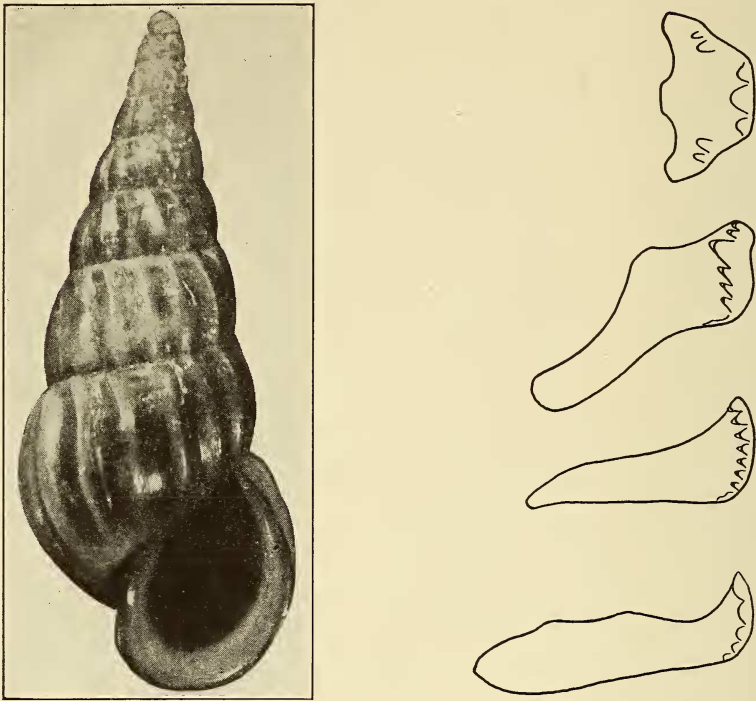
*Nenia perarata* von Martens (fig. 6) from Colombia has been placed in *Nenia* on account of its rather similar sculpture, but it does not have the narrower, decollate apex of *Nenia tridens* Schweigger, and it possesses a lunella. These important differences, as well as its quite distinct geographic range, merit its being placed in a separate subgenus.

MALACOLOGY.—*A new intermediate host of the Asiatic blood fluke, Schistosoma japonicum Katsurata.*<sup>1</sup> PAUL BARTSCH, U. S. National Museum.

Dr. Y. T. Yao has sent to the United States National Museum a large series of *Oncomelania* for determination, which he collected at Wang Ling Hsiang, Pingyang Hsien, in the central part of Kwangsi Province, China, which he found served as intermediate hosts of the Asiatic Blood Fluke in that region. These proved to be an undescribed species of *Oncomelania*, which I take pleasure in naming for its discoverer.

<sup>1</sup> Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received December 9, 1938.

This find extends the range of the genus *Oncomelania* considerably farther south than heretofore known.



Figs. 1-2.—*Oncomelania yaoi*, n. sp. 1, shell,  $\times 10$ . 2, radula.

*Oncomelania yaoi* n. sp.

Shell elongate-conic; early whorls pinkish, the rest wax yellow, translucent, shining, with the edge of the peristome tinged with a dusky suffusion. Nuclear whorls 2, well rounded smooth, excepting microscopic granulations. Postnuclear whorls slightly rounded, almost flattened; the first smooth, the second showing in its distal part the beginning of axial ribs, which on the succeeding turns become very strongly developed. These ribs are rather distantly spaced, i.e., they are about one-half as wide at their base as the spaces that separate them. Of these ribs 15 are present on all the turns but the last, which has 12. On the last whorl there is a very heavy varix a little distance behind the peristome. The axial ribs and intercostal spaces are marked by fine wavy hairlike incremental lines. Suture well impressed. Periphery well rounded. Base short, well rounded, marked by the continuation of the sculpture of the spire, but here the axial ribs become enfeebled and evanesce as they pass into the narrow umbilicus. Aperture ovate, somewhat oblique and effuse, and expanded at the junction of the basal and columellar angle, appressed to the preceding turn at the parietal wall. Operculum thin, corneous paucispiral, having 2.2 whorls and an excentric nucleus. The

radula has the formula:  $\frac{1-1-1}{2-2}$ , 2:1:3, 8, 5.

The type, U.S.N.M. no. 469149, has 9.2 whorls and measures: Length, 8.8 mm; greater diameter, 3.8 mm; lesser diameter, 3.3 mm. The rest bear the number 469150.

Its almost flattened whorls, brilliant translucent wax color with pinkish early whorls, heavy distantly spaced, axial, ribs and peculiar radula formula easily distinguish it from all the known species of *Oncomelania*.

MAMMALOGY.—*Two new pocket gophers of the genus Heterogeomys from Mexico.*<sup>1</sup> E. A. GOLDMAN, Bureau of Biological Survey.

In connection with a group alignment of the forms of the genus *Heterogeomys* by E. W. Nelson and the writer four new subspecies were described (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 42, pp. 147–152, March 30, 1929). A more critical examination and further consideration of material available have resulted in the segregation of two additional forms, as follows:

***Heterogeomys hispidus tehuantepecus*, subsp. nov.**

Tehuantepec Pocket Gopher

*Type*.—From mountains 12 miles northwest of Santo Domingo and about 60 miles north of Tehuantepec City, Oaxaca, Mexico (altitude 1,600 feet). No. 73434, ♂ adult, skin and skull, U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey collection); collected by Nelson and Goldman, June 18, 1895. Original number 8092.

*Distribution*.—Known only from the type locality in the mountains near the top of the continental divide on the southern side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

*General characters*.—Most closely resembling *Heterogeomys hispidus hispidus* from near Jalapa, Vera Cruz; size similar, but color lighter, near "mars brown" instead of "seal brown" (Ridgway, 1912); differing also in cranial details, including more highly arched rostrum. Similar in general to *Heterogeomys hispidus isthmicus* of Gulf coast plain on northern side of Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but color somewhat darker, near "mars brown" instead of "chestnut brown"; skull differing most notably in less deeply sinuous lambdoid crest. Similar in general size to *Heterogeomys hispidus chiapensis* of high mountains of central Chiapas, but color light, near "mars brown" instead of "seal brown"; pelage coarser and thinner; skull heavier and quite different in detail.

*Color*.—*Type* (acquiring fresh pelage): Head and anterior upper parts "mars brown" in fresh pelage, becoming "chestnut brown" in worn pelage on posterior part of back, flanks, and limbs; under parts thinly haired, "cinnamon brown"; feet scantily covered with brownish hairs; tail nearly naked near base, becoming entirely bare near tip, the dried skin dark brown.

*Skull*.—Most closely resembling that of *hispidus*, but nasals more highly arched, less flattened posteriorly; frontal region less depressed anteriorly; jugal narrower, more evenly rounded anteriorly at union with maxilla; auditory bullae less inflated, not usually projecting below plane of lower

<sup>1</sup> Received January 27, 1939.